NEW YORK CITY.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record vill show the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four dours, as indicated by the linernometer at Hednur's pharmacy, 218 Broadway, 258Alp Building:

60 A.M. 40 6 P.M. 47

6 A.M. 40 6 P.M. 37

6 A.M. 42 9 P.M. 37

6 A.M. 42 9 P.M. 37

tverage temperature Sunday. SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Schirmer, at 1,419 Third avenue, over the remains of a German named Frederick Gotte-meyer, aged fifty-six, whose death was the result of pneumonia. A verdict to that effect was rendered. THE CROSBY STREET HOMICIDE.—In consequence

of Coroner Flynn being engaged in the inquest in the Larkin homicide case, the investigation into the alleged stabbing of Dominick Rosa by Antonio Nasker at 68 Crosby street has been postponed until Thurs-day next.

HESTER VAUGHN .-- A meeting will be held this evening at the Cooper Institute in behalf of Hester Yaughn, the woman under sentence of death at Philadelphia. Horace Greeley will preside, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. C. S. Lozier, Eleanor Kirk and others will speak.

tillery from Governor's Island was passing along Whitehall street yesterday afternoon he was vioently assaulted by a rowdy. His hat being knocked off in the scuffle, he entered a butcher's shop where he thought it was, when a rough deliberately attempted to gouge out the soldier's eye by thrusting his finger into it with all his force. Two policemen stood tooking on complacently during the outrage and made no attempt to airrest the rowdy until a bystander remonstraged with them concerning their unaccountable conduct.

PELONIOUS ATTACK UPON A GROCER .- About halfpast one o'clock yesterday morning three rowdies, named Owen Carroll, Thomas Beyley and the other unknown, went to the grocery store of William Burnham, in Ninetleth street. They rapped upon the door, which was soon opened, when they demanded beer, which was refused, and a quarrel ensued and the proprietor drew an unloaded revolver upon them one of the party took it from him and beat him over the head with it, cut him in four places and fractured his skull. Beyley was arrested and the others escaped, but as they are known they will likely be secured.

ATTEMPT TO BURY A MAN ALIVE .- Sergeant Whitman, of the Thirty-second precinct police, re-ports that a party of drunken men halling from Spuyten Duyvil attempted to murone of their number by burying him alive. der one of their number by burying him alive. From the report of the pelice it appears that the party made their appearance on the Kingsbridge road, near Kingsbridge, Westchester county, and proceeded at once to dig a grave. After they had finished the grave they seized one of them and despite his struggles pushed him into the grave, threw the dirt over him and left. Fortunately their movements were witnessed by several citizens, who hastened to the spot, and opening the grave rescued the unfortunate man before he was suffocated.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLOWED TO GO ON BAIL .- Patrick Martin, arrest. ed a few days ago on a charge of having committed arson in the premises No. 6 Mission place, was yes-terday released by Justice Hogan on a ball of \$1,000. The accused will soon be tried at the General Ses-

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS .- An examination was day in the case of Daniel Mullen, Samuel Mack and Charles Stafford, arrested by detective Kealy on Saturday, charged with picking the pocket of Saunel A. Cohen. of No. 213 West Thirty-third street, of a watch valued at fifty dollars. The complainant not being willing to implicate the two former in the larceny they were discharged and the latter committed in default of \$1,500 ball to answer at the General Sessions.

ROBBING OF A SPANISH MERCHANT.-William Bartlett, alias "Bunker," it will be recollected, was arrested on the 13th ultimo on the charge of robbing Assistant District Attorney Schumacher, of Brooklyn. Assistant District Attorney Schumacher, of Brooklyn, of a diamond pin valued at \$1,000. Upon that charge he was committed by Justice Dodge for trainin default of bail. By some means he regained his liberty, but last night was again arrested on a similar charge. While tiding up Broodway in a stage he snatched a valuable gold watch from the pocket of John M. Cebellos, a Spanish merchant doing business at No. 29 Broadway, jumped out of the stage and ran into a Broadway store between Pleecker and Amity steets, where he endeavored to conceal humsel in the crowd. Mr. Cebellos followed him in and caused his arrest by officer Hagen, of the Fifteenth precinct: but the watch, which he had probably passed to a confederate, was not recovered.

DISCHARGED.-On the 21st of September last, as already reported in the HERALD, the jewelry store of D. Manchester, Plainville, Conn., was burgiari-83,500 stolen therefrom. One of the watches, which was identified by the number, was subsequently discovered by Mr. Manchester in the jewelry store of John Lynch, at the New York Hotel, who was arrested by Sergeant Burden and arraigned before Justice Dodge Burden and arraigned before Justice Dodge at Jefferson Market, where a complaint was taken against him charging him with being the receiver of stolen goods, and he was allowed to go on his own recognizances to appear and answer. An examination was licid in the case before Justice Dodge, year lerday, but there being no evidence ellected to prove that Mr. I. purchased the property knowing it to have been stolen, he was upon request of his counsel, dismissed from custody.

A Drunken Wife 8 abs Her Husband and Then Escapes-The Victim in a Critical Con-

Coroner Pollins held an ante-mortem examination vesterday at 178 Forsyth street in the case of Norman L. Johnston, who, it appears, was stabbed in the breast with a carving kalle by his wife, Eliza, while they were quarrelling and she intoxicated. The following is the testimony taken before an jury:

Norman L. Johnston, the counded man, being
sworn, made the following statement to the jury:

Ringa Johnston is my wife; she was intoxicated yesterday and was suffering from the effects of her de-benen this morning; all she drank to-day was a fittle porter; we drank together, when she got up; at a little after twelve o'clock this afternoon I was putting some coree on the stove, and my wife commenced scelding and finding fault with me; I told her to mind her own business; I said if she struck me again I might strike her back and probably knock her down; something I said to her caused her suddenly to pick up a carving knife which was on the table and stab me in the left side with it; I fell down, and when I recovered from my faint she was out of the room; I have not seen her since; there were present a grit manned Mary Jane O'Brien and my son Ezrs; I did not have the sughtest idea that my wife would do such an act, nor can I remember what I said which provoked her to commit it; she was not fairly sober when she did it; I did not strike her to-day, and have never struck her except when she first assacited me; last night my wife and Mary O'Brien went out together about nine o'clock and did not return until two this morning; they were both intoxicated; I found the knife on the bed where my wife had thrown it.

Ezra Johnston testified—The previous witness is my father; I went to school this morning at the usual time; I did not see my mother until I returned from school at noon, when I found her sitting in a chair, appearently under the influence of liquor; father and she were quarrelling; father was engaged in putting some cofee on the stove when mother went to the table, picked up something and struck him; father said he was stabled and mother ran out of the room; my father wasked to the bed, picked up a carving knife which was on it, and he then fell on the floor in a faint.

The Coroner granted a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Johnston, the jury having rendered a vertical against her, and he committed the woman Mary Jane O'Brien to the House of Detention, as she was too much intoxicated to give any evidence yes erday. at a little after twelve o'clock this afternoon I was

As the resignation of John T. Hoff, an as Mayor of the city was announced to take effect at noon yes-terday a number of his friend, and the attaches of his office congregated is, the large room of the Mayor's offices shortly before the hour at which their official relations were to cease. The last official act of the retiring Mayor was the swearing in of William M. Tweed as Supervisor for the ensuing term. Immediately after twelve o'clock the doors of the private office were thrown open and the attaches of the department entered, when Mr. G. W. Morton announced that they had come to take formal leave and to tender to his Honor their heartfelt thanks for his kindness to them in the past and to assure him of their earnest desire for his future prosperity and welfare.

of their earnest desire for his future prosperty and welfare.

Mr. floffman briefly thanked them for the evidences of regard which they had shown, and stated that when he entered upon the duties of the office of Mayor and made his appointments he determined to make no removals or changes as long as their duties were properly attended to, and the fact that no changes of removals had taken place was so indicate evidence that they had satisfactorily performed their duties. He assured them of his insting gratified and regard for them, individually and collections.

cively, and acknowledged his willingness to prove his friendship for them at any time when occasion may offer. He then shook each one by the hand as they passed out of the room. The chis dee was breed, affecting, and hore the appearance more of a family separation than of a merry official one. A committee of the Board of dermen and a number of leading members of the press and other well known citizens waited upon Mr. Boffman and expressed their feeings of minifed regret and satisfaction at his departure from the office of Mayor and at his advancement to the office of the Board, was duly installed as acting Mayor, and the duties of the office will be discharged by him until the person elected to the position shall have been officially declared and inaugurated.

THE LARKIN TRACEDY.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest-festi-

mony of Witnesses-Verdict of the Jury-The Prisoners Held for Trial. The inquest on the body of Felix Larkin, which was adjourned from Saturday, was resumed yesterday by Coroner Flynn and a jury at the chamber of the Common Council. Long before the appointed hour for the commencement of the proceedings the room was crowded to excess by the friends of the deceased, among om were many noted ward politicians, puglists and others. The greatest excitement pre-vailed during the whole proceedings, and a bitter feeling against the prisoners manifested itself. The prisoners, Campbell, Anne Hines and Berrigan were brought in in charge of policemen and were assigned seats on the left of the jury. The witnesses, who were also under the care of the police, were also on hand and evidently eager to give their testimony. One of them, Thomas Col-lins, is the champion of the light weights, nected with that class of rowdies. The prisoners appeared perfectly cool and collected throughout, and did not betray any alarm when the verdict was handed in. Campbell expressed to his friends who had gathered round him his satisfaction that the most of the witnesses who were with Larkin in the afray testified that the weapon used was a carving

most of the witnesses who were with Larkin in the affray testified that the weapon used was a carving knife, while the police officers who made the arrests swore that a dirk knife, the blade of which was the size of the fatal wound, was found on Larkin. William McClean, of 130 Cherry street, on being duly sworn, testified as follows:—On Wednesday morning, November 25, between the hours of two and three, on the corner of Chariton and Hudson streets, Felix Larkin, David O'Day, Timothy Collins, Fatrick McKenny and myself were in company together; Larkin asked us at the foot of King street to have some oyster stews; when we got there he said the place was closed up, and asked us to go further down so that we could find some place open; when we got to the corner of Canal and Hudson streets we saw lights burning in the window of the basement; we went to the door in Canal street; O'Day knocked; Collins, McKenny and myself on top of the steps; when O'Day knocked a voice inside inquired, "who's there?" O'Day answered, "Friend;" the door was then opened; Larkin and O'Day went in, and we followed them; Mr. Campbell asked what we wished; O'Day answered, "We want some stews;" he said he could not give us any stews as the fires were out; during this time Laikin and myself had taken an egg aplece; we opened them and they were raw; I turned to Campbell and told him that they were not cooked; he said he knew that, so I asked him to give me a piece oi ham; during this time he had cut some off and gave some to O'Day and also handed me a piece; "O'Day then asked Larkin if he would take some; Larkin answered, "No. If I can't get any siews I won't have anything;" at that Campbell iooked up from the table and said, "You dirty, big loafer, you think I can keep fires burning here all might to accommodate you?" Larkin said, "I didn't think you should?" whether he then called him a son of a —— I can't say—something to that effect was said by Larkin; at that Campbell iook of the way, you son of a ——, or I'll cut you?; O'Day broke and than

inen the potice took O'Day out and commenced to rap; then Berrigan made towards Larkin, and when I saw him go over there I went towards him; he made a pass at me with a knife; it gianced on my arm; he then made at Larkin and stabbad him in the side, and I turned coat on; as I did he put his bands towards my a larking the coat on; as I did he put his bands towards my a larking recognized; I called for the police; there was one there with a light mustache; he was on the other side of Canal street, on the sidewalk; I took him by the collar to pull him down; then Larkin was saying, "are you going to murder me?" he said this twice; I jumped down the steps, and when I got there I saw Eerrigan on one side of Larkin, while Larkin was lying on his knees and lands; he had the black of a knile in his back, about three melhes; he couldn't get it far back about three melhes; he couldn't get it far back about three melhes; he couldn't get it far beams in he foot in other hand and lands; he had the black about the say which something in her had in black as wife; he said he didn't know the way; I saked him to go with me; I met this man again in the frize coat on the top of the giops as I came up; he tried to get hold of ne; I hit him and knocked him down; I don't know the man; I could not recognize him. To a Juror—This is the officer; McAdams is his name.

When Berrigan came out of the room he had something in his hand. He had the club in his right hand and some weapon, I don't know what, in his left; I went to notify Mrs. Lackin soon after I hit the man in the fretze coat.

The officer with man de knocked him down; I don't know what, in his left; I went to notify Mrs. Lackin soon after I hit the man in the fretze coat.

The officer was about a block behind them; they there of the same and the colle in his right hand and some weapon, I don't know what, in his left; I went to notify Mrs. Lackin soon after I his them and knocked him down, and there is a him to have a soon and the same and the colle of the same and the soon and t

forchead with 'he knife, and I sang out, "My God, he's killed;" the woman then hit Larkin on the head with a club; Berrigan was standing on one side with a knife in one hand and a clob in the other, I ran up stairs and shouted "Police," and then ran down again: I then saw Berrigan pushing a knife into Larkin's back, with both hands, who was lying on the floor; the woman was shouting, "fill the son of a —;" when I saw that I ran up stairs and again shouted for the police; I went down again and saw a strange man tussing with this gentleman (o'Day), who graspel a club from his hand; I did not know any of the parties except Larkin and never saw them before.

To a Juror—I saw the woman strike Larkin with a stek.

To the Coroner—I don't know the a shot was fired.

To the Coroner—I don't know if a shot was freel. James W. Adams, a policeman of the Twenty-Cight precinct, sworn—I was in Canal street the morning of the 25th; I was standing on the corner of Watts and Hudson streets at the time of this occurrence, about ten minutes to three o'clock; I saw a party of men coming down illudion street towards. Canal, and when they got up to where I was standing I recognized Larkin and Collins; I think there were five or six in the crowd: they went across to Campbell's saion; I looked up Hudson street and saw officer Dapke coming down, and I wanted until he came down; he started across the street, and I went down to the corner of watts, when some one came out and called for the officers; Dapke turned round and called nor the officers; Dapke turned round and called nor the officers; Dapke turned round and street door; I tooked around the room and the first thing I saw was O'Day and Berrigan fighting with clubs; I looked at the other sile of the room and street door; I tooked around the room and the first thing I saw was O'Day and Berrigan fighting with clubs; I looked at the other sile of the room and saw dampbell and tarkin dighting; Campbell's band; he might have had something in the hand he had around Larkin, but I could not see it; I went toward them, and O'Day came benind me with a club; I took hold of O'Day and ran him over against an lecebox by the partition; Berrigan, O'Day and myself had a tussel then, and all three of us went down together; Berrigan got up and ran behind the counter; O'Day and unvself had quite a tussel, during which he got my club away; I; got ta again, and I knocked Berrigan down with it as he came up; all this time Campbell and Larkin were in a stall, Campbell had tussel then, and all three of us went down together; Berrigan got up and ran behind the counter; O'Day and unvself had quite a trust, in the standard own with it as he came up; all this time Campbell was street; larkin was jying on the noor on his back when I went for the Fifth ward police cam

to be dead; I then pletched up a pistol lying near and club, and took tiese, toportre with Campbell, the station house; Campbell as the only person I saw Partick Meckens was the next witness, and having the person of the station house; Campbell as the only person I saw was at the door, rapping; some one answered from their haids, www.o's tirced's they add, "friends, icit in the was at the door, rapping; some one answered from their door, was opened, when they all walled in the door, was opened, when they all walled in the door, was opened, when they all walled in the door, was opened, when they all walled in the door, was opened, when they all walled in the door, was opened, when they all walled in the door, was opened, when they all walled in the door, was opened, when they all walled in the door, was opened to the walled the door, was opened to door, the walled the door, was opened to door to be door, the walled the door, was opened to door to door, and the walled the door, was opened to door to the static in the counter and opened the door to the static in the counter and opened the door to the static in the counter and opened the door to the static in the counter and opened the door to the static in the counter and opened the door to the static in the counter and opened the door on the static in the counter and opened the door on the static in the counter and opened the door on the static in the counter and opened the door on the static in the counter and opened the door on the static in the counter and opened the door on the static in the counter and opened the door of the static in the counter and opened the door of the static in the counter and opened the door on the static in the counter and the counter a

could find no other in his opinion, it they conscientiously.

The jury then retired and after an absence of about twenty minutes returned the following verdict:—

That the deceased came to his death from stab wounds at the hands of the three prisoners, Campbell, Berrigan and Ann Hines, who were fully committed for trial.

The Coroner, after cautioning the prisoners that they might answer or not, just as they pleased, cailed Campbell and questioned him. Q. What is your name? A. Robert Cambbell. Q. What is your name? A. Robert Cambbell. Q. What is your age? A. About thirty. Q. Where were you born? A. In Ireland, Q. Where do you live? A. No. 433 Canal street. Q. What is your occupation? A. No. 433 Canal street. Q. What is your occupation? A. No. 433 Canal street. Q. What is your occupation? A. No. 433 Canal street. Q. What is your occupation? A. No. 435 Canal street. Q. What is your occupation? A. No. 435 Canal street. Q. What is your occupation? A. In Ireland, A. Mr. Howe will read my answer.

Mr. William F. Howe then read the following, raising to say, 2nd, if so, what, relative to the charge preferred a ainst you? A. Mr. Howe will read my answer.

Mr. William F. Howe then read the following, raising to counse and enheal the constitutional right and benefit of counsel and not permitted to cross-examine the witness produced or to give material test, mony, which would have established my justification and innocence, and I ask suspension of publicopinion until I fully vindicate myself, which by God's help I will do."

John Berrigan was then examined and stated that he was twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age, born in Ireland, and lived at 483 Canal street, his occupation being an oyster opener and waiter on tables. In answer to the question whether he had anything to say in relation to the charge, he simply said, "I am not guilty."

Ann Hines said she was twenty-five years old, born in Ireland, and was a cook and cleaned up the dishes in the kitchen. In answer to the usual question she in the kitchen. In answe

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

Meeting of Polish Refugees-Honors to the Patriot Dend—A Polygiot Assemblage.

If the enthusiasm manifested at the meeting of Poles last evening is any indication of the feeling and determination of the Poles in Europe it is safe to assume that those who have shouled Finis Polonice may yet be mistaken. Certainly, though not very large, the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic and more numerous than expected. The occasion was the anniversary of the uprising in Poland, which took place on the 29th day of November, 1830, the year in which the summer's hottest days saw year in which the summer's hottest days saw Charles X. in his flight to England and Louis Philippe of Orleans enthroned as the citizen king of the French. The news of the successful revolution in France sent a thrill of joy through the neart of liberal minufed Europe, and in Polanel it seen begat action. For eleven months the Poles maintained a quasi independence against all the power of Russia, and it was only with the and of concealed active assistance, under the false mask of neutrality, of Austria and Prussia that the efforts of the Poles finally fathed. To commemorate the first outbreak and the drst successes, and to do honor to

the heroes which that canoninary straggle produced, the meeting of Foles in this city was held fast croaling at the Steabon House, No. 205 Bowery. The hall was appropriately decorated. The notional ring of Poland, red, white and blue, with the cost of arms of the ancient kingdom, draped in moninag, lump between the Stars and Stripes and the national larg of Switzerland. A life sized bust of kosciusko, crowned with a wreath of marel, was ervated on a high pusestal, and behind it on a transparency was placed again the Polisis escutation, with the words "Box Zhan Polishe"—God, redeem Poliad. On the fleg was the Latin inscription—"Pro Nostra et Verba Liberiate"—for yours and your liberty. A large number of latins were present, for whom seats had been specially reserved. The proceedings assumed a polyglot character, as they were promisionally conducted in the Polish, English and cernan languages.

Colonel Navier Zeltner presided. The Colonel is a Swiss by birth, but spent the best part of his life in Poland, and volunteered in the patriot army against Russia in 1530-81. Moreover, the immortal Koscinsko was an intimate friend of the colonel's family, and by calling on him to preside they selected a connecting link between their great hero and themselves. Colonel Zeltner read his opening remarks in German, in which he gave some instorted incidents of battles and skirmishes in which he took part and of the courage and bravery of the Polish youth in that war, he was loudy applianced, and, concluding, he introduced General Henry Kollussowski, of Washington easy, who, in Polish, gave an extended review of the causes which led to the present condition of Poland, among which internal dissensions, religious differences and treachery of leaders were specially dwelt on, the advised them to rely upon themselves, said freences and treachery of leaders were specially dwelt on. He advised them to rely upon themselves, and if Poland, its or rise again she must rise to succeed and not to fall.

Mr. Julian Allen followed in English,

ST. AVDREWS BAV.

Dinner of the St. Andrew's Society at Deimonico's Last Evening-The Dinner-The Tonsts.

The annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society of this city in bonor of the anniversary of the natal day of the patron saint of the "Land o' Cakes" and the one hundred and twellen anniversary of its own existence, was had last evening at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street Punctuality is one of the bright, particular virtues of the Scot, and consequently at the hour fixed for the commencement of the fesevery friend he could legally introduce into the banquet hall, was on hand in the most immaculate of linen and the shiniest of swallow-tail coats, to undergo the oft experienced ordeal of an annual stuffing. Including the British Consul, Mr. Archibald, from the St. George's Society; Judge Brady, from the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Benjamin H. Field, from the St. Nicholas; Rufus Choate, Jr., from the New England societies, and his Honor the Mayor, there were about 160 persons present.

THE DECORATIONS
were like a great many other things in the roomneat but not gaudy. The walls were tastefully hung with American and English flags, while above the President's table the Union Jack and the green flag of Erin floated peacefully together over the shield of the lion and the unicorn. At one end of the room, under the folds of the Star Spangled Banner, a large painting represented St. Andrew trudging his weary way along with his ungainly cross in his arms. The tables themselves were beautified with mounds of freshest of flowers, while the entire room was filled with a perfume as of crushed roses.

of freshest of flowers, while the entire room was filled with a perfume as of crushed roses.

THE DINNER.

Scotchmen never do things by halves, especially when a good dinner is the object of their particular solicitude, and last evening, thanks to the good management of the committees, the tables bore evidence of having being laid out with no ordinary carefulness. In fact the Delmonico brain had been made to puzzle itself the live long day over the mysteries of myriads of dishes, the particular compounds of which are popularly supposed to be known to but the few white capped famed ones who hold consequential sway "below stairs," amid a world of pastry and an atmosphere of acidulated punch. There were then, as a matter of course, all sorts of solids and dainties. There were flets of various descriptions, manufacture and unpronounceable names, joints whose jutey savoriness was sufficient to make even ad epicure satisfied with "sweets of mortal origin." soups that had no end of seasonings, and the creamlest creams that had ever been brought into freezing existence. And as for the "haggis," which Robert Burns believed to be "wasting of a blessing as long as your arm," and the cameal bread, no dish could compare with them in the eyes, or rather the mouths, of the members of the society. It was no artificial Yankee haggis, gotten up for show, the haggis that was passed about the table so often, but downright good savory haggis of the old country style, made by hands adept in the art of home manufacture.

THE TOASTS.

Liungry people never talk well, at least in public.

can gentleman's remark had been made with the best intention in the world, he forgave him very freely.

Mr. Archibald, on behalf of the St. George's Society, responded to the toast in the honor of the 'Sister Charitable Societies, 'After complimenting the St. Andrew's Society on its spiendid hospitality he allowed himself to gently drift into a pleasant little treatment of the art of diplomacy. He said the old ideas of the art diplomatique had evidently been exploded by late events, and "roast beef and plum pudding" had taken the piace of more difficult in strumentalities. He had little doubt that from the present time a good bill of fare and a healthy digestion would be considered the most powerful agencies in the diplomatic field, and that if disputes between nations could not be settled at all. As for Societimen he felt that they ought to be charitable, in fact more so than any other people in this country for if there was any place in the world where a Societian field on his feet that place was the United States. Societiand had, by her system of parish schools and her open Bible, sent forth into the world a body of men who, in their persons, were an overwhelming refulation—a charge that he would not dignify by the name of heresy—that Protestantism was a failure.

Judge Brady, on behalf of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and Rafus Choate. Jr., on behalf of the New England Society, next responded to the same toast in a humorous manuar, the Judge contending that New England was enowing her way into every part of the world and trying to push everyholy else out into the cold. Am Caoate in replying, and that although New England did go in advance of every other part

of the world in pitching her tents in every field of progress, yet she no sooner had her stakes well set than a horde of Frishner surroun led her and carried away all the products of her industry. He could appeal to the Governor elect, who sat at his right, and ask if it were possible for scatching to make the elightest impression on New England unless they captured freland.

The tonat the "City of New York" was then responded to by Mayor Hoffman, who can up Mr. Choate's arguments in a manner that caused considerable merriment among the company.

The other toasts were replied to by Mersus. Gordon, Robertson, Dur, Walince and Paron. The company then after enjoying one of the most agreeable annual remnions that have taken place since the organization of the St. Andrew's society, dispersed, after singing in chorus the old scottain air:—

May care and trouble never fact.

May care and trouble never fash But mirth and joy be wi us a'.

But mirth and joy be wive a:

A GOOD JORE.

It may not be ont of place in conclusion to mention a very good joke that was unintentionally perpetrated by the band during the evening. Mr. Kennedy, the celebrated Scotch voct ist, as well as Messra, simpson, watson and O'Donne'l had during the dinner sang several Scotch dittes and the concussion of every tonst played an appropriate air. After the toast to the President of the United States had been given and Mr. Paton had emiogized the President for his many good qualities, according to the programme the band should have played "flatt Coumbia." But the arrorise of the company can be imagiled when, instead of this national air, the band struck up

He's a mon for a' that.

He's a mon for a' that.

FREEDMEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Address by Hornce Greeley to the Colored Citizens of New York. Either the colored citizens of New York do not

iold Horace Greeley as an orator in very high estimation or else they are particularly apathetic on th subject of the Freedmen's Educational Society for it is certain that the announcement that Mr. Greeley, the "veteran champion of equal rights to all," as in was designated in the printed notices of the meeting. would address the colored citizens of New York last evening at the Abyssinian Baptist church, in Waverley place, near Sixth avenue, and that the proceeds would be appropriated to the Freedmen's Educa-tional Society, had the effect of drawing together only a very slim audience. Mr. Greeley was, however, promptly in attendance, and as he passed up the aisle to his place on the platform under the escort of Mr. James J. Spelman, the chairman, he was warmly applauded, as warmly as such a thin audience could well manifest. The Chairman aunounced that the present was the first of a series of proposed lectures for the benefit of the Freedmen's Educational Society, and then introduced Mr. Greeley, which was the signal for another outburst of applicase.

Mr. Greeley, whose style of oratory exhibited its

Mr. Greeley, whose style of oratory exhibited its usual characteristics of a semi-conversational method and slowness of etterance, with an approximation to a masal twang. In commencing his address made the apotogetic explanation that he was not yet fully recovered from the fatigues of a very active political campaign, and on this account he regretted that he had been imable to prepare a written lecture; but, as it was, he would falk to them the best he could for a short time, and talk to them freely and frankly, on the condition of the colored race. He believed that the decidedly dark race were intended for the tropical climate. As for any scheme of colonization, he was utterly opposed to it. He approved of the efforts of some to colonize and civilize Africa, but as to forcing colonization he could in no way give it his sanction. He advocated the largest liberty and was utterly opposed to anything like constraint. He felt confident that in future years Florida and Louisiana would farnish a wide field for settlement by the descendants of Africa, and so, too, the West India Islands. This seemed to him the result of natural laws. He had no doubt that in the next one hundred years many would go from here to Africa for industrial purposes, for purposes of commerce, and to turn to account her natural resources. He wast wealth of her jungles and rivers and lakes; but he would make such colonization spontaneous and in no wise constrained. The day of the enslavement of those of African descent had nearly prived at its close. Recent rosults in this country had given a great impetus to the final and irrevocable overthrow of negro shavery throughout the world. It was only seventeen years ago that freat Britain emancipated her slaves. A federal Congress introduced a meally mouthed provision in the constitution on the subject of the extension of slavery, but the possibility of emancipation was shown in this country. There never was a time when there were not anti-slavery men in this country but really to william Lloyd Garris not ask the color of a witness; but Justice, with a bandage on her eyes, would give the same weight to his testimony as to a white witness. Pursuing this topic somewhat further and giving instances of the liberties—in riding to street cars, for instance—being given to colored people, he proceeded to speak of the duties incumbent on the colored race. He first urger a line of conduct consistent with true manificess. Self-reliance was everything to whites as well as to colored folks. There were those who were always waiting for somebody else to do something for them, to give them an education, to lend thom money or set them up in business. Take the humblest positions, such as blacking boots or currying horses, and the strength of self-reliance gained will give strength for something better. He would have them make these menial employments the stepping stones to higher places. He advised them to learn trades and to live for the time being on courser food and wear coarser clothing than as servants to rich white men. Capacity always commanded place, and so the colored men could become house builders, engineers, pilots and all that. Above everything else he would have them strive to be come land owners. Congress three years ago allowed colored men 160 acres of public land for fifteen dollars an acre, but yet very few availed themselves of the privilege thus offered of becoming land owners. There ought to be a large movement of the colored people to become owners of land. He quoted what Gerrit smith said in addressing a meeting of colored people in Ricamond, Va., that If they would not drink any spirituous liquors for the next thirty years they might own half of that state. From this he launched off into a sort of a Fourierite discourse and unfolded the general principles of co-operation. He told of the success of co-operation in Europe and this country. He gave his own experiences in connection with

A SUSPICIOUS LOOKING CRAFT OFF CAPE YERDE ISLANDS.

The ship La Place, Dagnet, which arrived at Nantes, France, on the 13th November, from Martin Nances, France, on the 1sta November, from Martinlque, reports that on the 22d August, in latitude 20
north, longitude 46 west, at about four P. M., she
saw a bark of about 800 to 900 tons iying to. About
five P. M. the bark hoisted the French dag at her
mizen. The La Place approached her and hatted
her in French, but received no answer. On being
hailed in English she replied that she was bound
from Hamburg to New York, and requested
the La Place to send a boat on board:
the latter, however, deeming the circumstance suspictous, hoisted a light and directed the bark to follow in her wake and promising to assist her in the
morning. The bark put on a press of sail to follow,
but the La Place, being the faster sailer, got away.
The bark was a wooden vessel, painted black, with a
yellow streak, had a hair found stern, bows
rather projecting and a false deck, with copper light ports; her poop was not light,
but the room above was pierced with ports
and hung with cloth or red vaivet, and was
brilliantly lighted; all the sails, except the mainsail,
were set, and her funnel was so covered with tar-pauin that it was not until approaching very close to
her that the La Place perceived her to be a steamer.
She appeared to be of English construction. About
twenty men were seen on the deck, but no officers
in uniform, nor was there any difference between
the person who answered and the sailors on deck.
She appeared to be in perfectly navigable condition. ique, reports that on the 22d August, in latitude 2

A VERY SINGULAR TRAGEDY IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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[From the Rochester Democrat Nov. 28.]

Late last night a singular and lamentable tragedy was performed in South St. Faul street, of which we have gathered the following particulars:—A beautiful and accomplished young lady, Mask Kime W—, a stranger, temporarily lodging at the Osburn House disguised herself in male apparel and proceeded to No. 27 South St. Faul street, where several of her friends, including her uncle and mother, were passing the evening, whom she at first accosted in a friendly manner, and conversed with pleasantly enough, though rather excitedly, for an hour or two. She is said to be a person of singularly romantic and erratic disposition, and her frenk of domining man's attire, therefore, attracted little attention and created no surprise. In the course of the evening, however, she suddenly became insane, and, drawing a xnife, attacked and fatally stabbed an old gentleman who endeavored to curb her eccentricities, and then, rushing upon her uncle, whose name was king, killed him with a single bow of her weapon. Before the hortifiee spectators could sammon presence of mind enough to setze the infuriated lunatic she swallows some potent poison, apparently strychnine, and died in a few minutes.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALIFY REPORT .- The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week was 135, an in

CONVICTED OF ARSON. - Yesterday Joseph Hilleko who keeps a grocery store at 643 Court street, and who was charged with having set fire to his willo was charged with naving set are to als premises on the night of the 23d of November, was taken before Justice Delmar yesterday by the direction of Assistant Fire Marshal keady. It appeared he had an insurance on his stock of groceries for \$2,000, while his stock was not worth more than fity dollars. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A PRIZE FIGHT.—A few of the sporting fraternity had a little amuser.

had a little amusement on Sunday afternoon, in wit-nessing a prize fight, the purse being for fifty dollars nessing a prize fight, the purse being for fifty dollars and the combatants determining their superiority with gloves. The fight in every other respect was the same as a ring fight. It took place in a well-known sporting house in the Eleventh ward, and the principals were Jake Gannon and Henry Finnegan. The men fought eight rounds, when the second of Gannon thew up the sponge, and Fianegan was presented with the purse. The affair was kept remarkably quiet, and the amusement was not interrupted by the police.

BROOKLYH MUN'CIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Board of Alderman met yesterday. Alderman O'Keefe, of the I weifth ward, presented a commu-nication from W. E. Robinson to the effect that he had offered a bill in the House of Representatives proposing an appropriation of \$500,000 for the erection of United States buildings in the city of Brooklyn. He believes if Congress is as

of Brooklyn. He believes if Congress is assured that \$500,000 would be sufficient for the purpose, and a site for the building granted by the Common Council, the bill would be passed. After a short discussion the communication was referred to the Law Committee.

Alderman Cunnisanan offered a resolution to the effect that the Collector of Taxes be requested to fornish the Common Council with a list of the collectors of the militia tax, the wards for which they were appointed the time at which their pay commences and the amount collected in each ward for the month of November.

This resolution had the effect of Grawing out an animated discussion during which some interesting facts were brought out. It appears there are twenty-two collectors appointed and some of these men were appointed through the recommendation of the Alderman. The Tax Collector failed to keep his word with two of three of the Alderman and they naturally felt a inthe vexed.

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Alderman Universely went into an explanation of the matte

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE .- George W. McLean a clerk in the United States Secret Service Department, was taken before Commissioner Jackson yesterday on the charge of passing a counterfeit ten dolar bill on James McMillen. He was committed for trial.

Hoboken.

ANOTHER MAN KILLED ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD,—Yesterday afternoon George Fowsei was run over and instantly killed on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Hackensack bridge, by the half-past four o'clock train from New York. Dec-ased was about fifty years of age. He was severely injured about a year ago by the ex-plosion which destroyed the Union Hill factory, of which he was proprietor.

Hudson Chy. PRISONERS SENTENCED .- Thomas Martin, who stabbed John Rellly almost to death at Jersey City some weeks ago, was brought up for sentence yesterday. Judge Bedie said that in consideration of terday. Judge Bedie said that in consideration of the prisoner being an old man and his previous good character, as well as from the interference in his behalf of inductilal gentlemen, the sentence would be greatly mitigated. Buf the community must be saved from terror. A merciful Providence alone saved the prisoner from a miserable fate. If the Court overlooked the case under pressure of any representations, from whatever quarier, it would be swerving from its duty. The sentence of the Court was that he be confined for eighteen months at hard labor in the State Prison. A colored man mined Thomas Elisworth was sentenced to four years' confinement in the State Prison for an assault on two little girls at Jersey City.

ROBBERIES.—On Saturday evening the residenof Charles Holman was entered by thieves, who were soon disturbed, however, and in the hurry to escape one of them dropped a valuable gold watch and a pocket book. A little later the residence of Charles Reiser was robbed of a gold watch and about \$150 worth of gold and silver.

Newark.

A MEETING OF MECHANICS AND LARORERS WAS recently held here for the purpose of devising measures looking to the repeal of the obnoxious conspiracy law. Steps were taken to form a central Labor Union to be composed of delegates from all trades unions in this vicinity.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—Yesterday forenoon, short-

ly after nine o'clock, while attending to his ordinary labors in the Traders' Express office, on the corner of Broad and Market streets, Lewis Haines, fortyeight years of age, residing at No. 48 South Canal
street, suddenly dropped on the floor and died
almost instantly. He had been conversing a
ment before with a Mr. Buck, whose head had just
been turned. Dr. Coles was promptly produced, but
ere he arrived Haines was dead. Deceased had
been in the express business in the city for the past
thirty years. He leaves a wife and one child. Heart
disease is said to be the cause.

Paterson.

Extensive Silk Rossery.—A Frenchman, named Joseph Molié, was arrested on Sunday morning at the Pavonia ferry, having in his possession about \$1,000 worth of silk in hanks. As considerable quantities of this material have lately been missed quantities of this material have lately been missed at various factories in Paterson the prisoner was reconducted to this place and placed in the hunds of the authorities. The property was yesterday identified as a portion of a lot taken from the Groppo Mills, to which establishment it had been sent by different manufacturers to be dyed. Two of the dyers of the mill have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the atfair, Monie saying that he was merely acting as their agent, in disposing of the property. There has been a great dea, of silk stolen from the factories of Paterson lately, and it is believed that this arrest will lead to the discovery of others engaged in the criminal traffic. The prisoner was duly committed for trial.

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK .- Incendiaries still continue to commit their depredations in different sec-tions of Queens county. At an early hour resterday morning the barn of Mr. Edmund P. Willets, at Lake-ville, was set on fire, and, together with its convents, seventy-live tons of hay, totally destroyed. seventy-live tons of hay, totally destroyed. There was an insurance of \$2,000 on building and stock. On Sunday evening two barns at Locust Grove, valued, with their contents, at several hundred, dollars, were fired by incondiaries and totally destroyed. Yesterday morning a daring attempt was made to burn the trutt and vegetable market of Nostrand & Cornell, on Bridge street, Flushing, by cutting a hole in the side of the building and filling it with combustible materials. The fire was fortunately discovered in time to prevent a serious conflagration, as the building is in the immediate vicinity of the most thickly settled part of the village.

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- As a man by the name Gouldy was crossing Felham bridge at a late hour on Sunday evening he was suddenly attacked by some one from beand, and before he could fecover him self he feit the cold muzzle of a revolver placed to his bead, while a gruff voice admonished him that if he made any outer his brains would be the foriest. His person was then searched, but fortunally he had lew valuables with him, and with a multired ourse the two rascals let him go and made good their escape.

HEAVY BANK ROSSERY IN SRIDGEPCAT.

Yesterday between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and six o'clock in the evening a box containing certificates and bank notes in value amounting to \$90,000 was stolen from the Pequannock Bank, Bridgeport, Conn. The box containing the property was piaced in the inside vanit of the bank, and was taken between the hours named. No trace has yet been found of the whereabouts of the missing property.